FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1886.

Amusements To-day.

Pijew Opera Bouse-Handag, SP. H. meino- Ermiere. . Pr. M. Cyclorums - Statiles of Victorius; 5th av. and stillest. Counting Woods, S. L. Wild West, Sand &P M. Pamerama - Hadison av. and 19th at. Winds of Boutes - Jack Shepperd. #P. M.

Questions From Paradise, Texas. Here are some fresh and timely inquiries which come to us from Paradise, Wise coun

tv. Texas: Fill: What does it take to constitute a political nects. Will you please publish in You Syx the original Jeffer soman Democratic platform? Is the platform of the Knights of Labor Jefferson on Demogracy ! Have not the Knights of Labor caused more trouble in the United States than any other party, according to

their age! Answers to these questions will be thank fully received through the commans of THE SUN D. D. Mounts.

To constitute a political party principles and persons are necessary. A good idea of the Jeffersonian platform may be taken from the first inaugural address of that great Democratic President:

Though the will of the majority is in all cases to pr vail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable; the minority possess their equal rights which equal laws must protect, and to violate which would be oppression."

"Having panished from our land that religious intol erance under which marking so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intelerance as despotic, and capable of as wooked and bloody persecution."

"I believe this the strongest government on earth. believe it the only one where every man at the call of the laws would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasion of the public order as his own persons concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be found angels in the form of kings to govern him ?"

"A wise and frogal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and which shall leave them thoroughly free to regulate their was pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the month of labor the broad it has earned. This is the sum

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, com-merce, and honest friendship with all nations—entang-ling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most competent as ministrations for our domestic concerns, and the but-wark against anti-republican tendencies; the preserva-tion of the general government in its whole countifutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe cor-rective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceful remedies are unprovided: absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majoritythe vital principle of republics from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined mintin-our bes eliance in peace and for the first moments of war to regulars may relieve them: the supremary of the civi over the military authority; economy in publi-expenditures that labor may be lightly bur dened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encourageme of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid; t diffusion of information and the arraignment of al abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion freedom of the press; freedom of person under the pro-tection of the habeas corpus and trial by juries impar tially selected. These principles should be the creed o our political faith, the text of civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and, should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, to re gain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and

The platform of the Kuights of Labor is not Jeffersonian Democracy, by any means The Knights are simply a special combination for one particular purpose. They form a distinct society within the great political society to which all citizens belong. They are looking only to the regulation of wages and to securing for their members those rates of compensation for their work which they find to be adequate and proper. Their purpose is entirely different from that of any political party.

No, we don't think the Knights of Labor have caused any great trouble in the United States. There must always be trouble of some sort, and we do not believe that their movement has been either very troublesome or very injurious. If they do anything beyond what the law allows them to do and justifies them in doing, they will sooner or er come to grief by reason thereof. In a free country we can safely trust every undertaking of the kind to the authority of the public statutes, and to the final correction of

We are glad to see a citizen of Paradise in teresting himself in these fundamental principies of polities; and it is also a significant circumstance that Paradise is in Wisecounty.

The Gold Idol.

The devotees of the gold standard exhibit the same perturbation over its approaching dethronement that might be expected of pa gan savages at the threatened destruction of their chief idol. To be sure, the calamity is still far off, and may not arrive for years, but it is impending, nevertheless, and the bare thought of it is terrible to them. They oppose vigorously Mr. Monnison's sensible and practical resolution to apply a small part of the surplus in the national Treasury to paying off the interest-bearing debt, and to that extent lightening the burden of the taxpayer, merely because in some way, not to be understood nor explained, it will possibly assist in the displacement of gold coin by silver dottars. The measure, they concede, is wise in itself, and under other circumstances should command universal approbation. But it apparently imperils the supremacy of the gold standard, and there fore they denounce it with all the epithets that a partisan imagination can invent.

This fanatical devotion to gold as the only

standard which it is permissible to employ as a measure of value is as pure a superstition, too, as any which exists among the heathen. The metal is but one out of the many products of human industry, and, like them, it derives its importance from noth ing but its capacity to supply human wants. It is a convenient material for money, because of its durability, its compactness, its easy divisibility, and its universal acceptance among men. For all essential purposes silver, copper, lead, iron, wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, and even timber, would quite as well serve as a common measure by which to earry on the exchange of commodities. In fact, some of these productions are superior to gold in that the supply of them is less fluctuating, and, therefore, their relative value to other commodities is more stable Within forty years we have seen the annual yield of gold suddenly quadrupled, and then gradually diminish by one-half. Its exchangeable value, or its purchasing power, has varied in a corresponding ratio. At present, gold is getting every day scarcer and scarcer and consequently dearer and dearer, and its growing unfitness for a monetary standard is plain to every unprejudiced eye. Its usefulness as money is gone, and it ought to be discarded.

When the Emperor THEODOSIUS decreed the destruction of the remaining heathen idols in the Roman empire, there was one of the god SERAPIS, at Alexandria, which was held in peculiar veneration by the peopie. It was colossal in size, made of valuable metals of various kinds, and majestic in ap-

altars rallied to its defence, very much as our Eastern money lenders now rally to the defence of the gold standard. They fortified themselves in its temple, and were only over come after a regular siege. When, finally, an intrepid Christian soldier, armed with an axe, proceeded to demolish the huge and costly image, the multitude of spectators held its breath, and awaited the thunderbolt which they confidently expected would punish his audacity. No thunderbolt fell, and the idol was broken up and destroyed. Even then, the historian Gippon tells us, "some hopes were still entertained by the pagans that the Nile would refuse his annual tribute to the implous masters of Egypt, and the extraordinary delay of the inundation seemed to announce the displeas ure of the river god. But this delay was soon compensated by the rapid swell of the waters. They suddenly rose to such an un usual height as to comfort the discontented party with the pleasing expectation of a deluge, till the peaceful river again subsided to the well-known and fertilizing level of sixteen cubits."

Something like this will be our experience with the gold standard. When it is overthrown, its partisans, and perhaps some of its opponents, will expect a financial thunderbolt to punish the sacrilege, but no thunder bolt will fall and no deluge will come, only a peaceful swelling of the waters of prosperity

The present summer has thus far produced only two or three excessively hot days. For the greater part of the time the temperature has been comfortable, and even decidedly cool. This is in marked contrast with last summer when for twelve days about this date, that is from July 15 to July 26, inclusive, the ther mometer at HUDNUT's, at 3:30 P. M., stood at from 90 to 99 degrees, except one day, when it was 88 degrees. The remainder of the season was, on the whole, pleasantly cool, as we may reasonably expect the rest of this summer to be, unless the hot wave which the cable informs us is sweeping over Europe should reach our shores also.

The effect of such a summer upon the pros perity of watering places is, of course, detri mental. In conjunction with the depression of business it keeps people at home, and thus diminishes the custom of country hotels and boarding houses. But what these lose is gained by city tradesmen, who suffer less than usual by the exedus of townspeople.

If, too, this cool weather is, as seem probable, an indication of an enduring chauge in the character of the sea son, it will have an important influence upon the habits of our citizens. Time was when New York was a pleasant enough place to live in until Aug. 1, and when everybody came back to town Sept. 1. The summer vacation has since then been lengthened at both ends, and with reason, because both June and September have been full of hot days, and even May and October have had not a few of them. Let now August become, as it used to be, the only summer month when it is worth while to go to the country, and it will make a social revolution. With the growing passion for imitating English customs and ways of life, May, June, and July may be the fashionable season for city entertainments, and people may go to the country in the autumn, not to escape the city heat, but to enjoy country sports and engage in country occupations.

It Will Not Do, Mr. Mugwump Cham-

It is a very annoying thing, when one has put on the robes of the reformer and is shouting at the top of his lungs with the rest of the Civil Service Salvation Army, to have the ugly past come up like a constable and drag him by the coat collar out from the very middle of the holy band.

That is what has happened to Mr. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, formerly the carpet-bag Governor of South Carolina in the days of the infamous Ring which plundered the prostrate State. It is what is likely to happen to Mr. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN just as often as he deems it proper to exhibit himself in public as a reformer, a purifier, a friend and champion of honest government. Hypocrisy is never a safe diversion for a man like this. The Past is always around the next corner,

waiting to nab him in the act. The reproduction of a part of Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN'S record in South Carolina has stimulated the Boston Herald, the ablest of all the Mugwump organs, to undertake the dismal task of defending the friend of Moses and PARKER and KIMPTON. We pity the Boston Herald, and shall not go to its own files for its contemporary opinion of CHAM-BERLAIN'S character as a reformer at the time when rascality was rife in the plundered State. Indeed, the Herald's remarks on what it styles "malicious defamation" of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and the "republication of stale imputations based on charges once current but long since abandoned," read to us as if they came in directly from the ex-Governor himself. We shall notice the two points the Herald tries to make.

The first is that the terrible indictment. covering all of CHAMBERLAIN'S earlier operations in South Carolina, brought against him in the Charleston News and Courier by the leaders of honest public opinion in the State, was some years afterward reviewed by the News and Courier and retracted by that newspaper. We are aware of that fact. At certain times during CHAMBERLAIN'S career, Mr. F. W. DAWBON'S Democratic News and Courier was very friendly with the Ropublican carpet-baggers at Columbia. THE SUN was too intimately concerned in the fight which finally resulted in the overthrow of the precious gang, to misunderstand the motives or to put a high value on the sincerity and constancy of a journal controlled by the author of the following letter to a member of the Ring:

"OFFICE OF THE DAILY NEWS. .. "CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 22, 1868. "My DEAR WOODECFF: The enclosed is in reply t cours received this evening. You may show it when recessary, but do not let it be copied or kept. We think twell do all you want. The fact is, we want to make ill we can, and will go as far as we can to support Scot and the Government if we are treated well. We cannot re blind advocates. That would be to ruin our influence for could permit ourselves to advocate such a course We must be independent, but we will siways be mor than just to our friends and never personally abusive because it is contrary to our views of propriety. Send us all tills, etc., that are printed, and post us about any scheme that wants puffing or crushing. All this confidential Yours. "F. W. Dawson." dential, Yours.

And this from the office of the same newspaper to the same person in the next year:

"We count on you to push the State printing. If we an get 10 cents a line, which would be shout \$29 a co in, we can allow the Paymaster 2) per cent, and ourself 10 per cent, which would only leave us a very noderate profit. If we can get 12% cents a line, which is \$30 a column or more, we can allow you 20 per cent instead of it. New you have the whole programme and may blaze away at will. We are willing to give a heiping hand to any un-duntry project, railroad or otherwise, and free. Keep us informed. Yours.

The Boston Herald will now perceive, we think, how it happened that Mr. Dawson's newspaper, after joining temporarily in the effort to defeat CHAMBERLAIN for Governor. and expressing for a time the sentiment of the plundered taxpayers of the State, found it convenient to modify its opinion of Chamtemrance. The priests who ministered at its | BERLAIN'S personal character after he had

become firmly established as Chief Magistrate of the State.

The Herald also seeks to insinuate some suspicion as to the genuineness of the CHAM-BERLAIN letter to KIMPTON of Nov. 15, 1870, in regard to the Greenville and Columbia "enterprise." We assure our contemporary that it need have no doubt on that score. CHAMBERLAIN, the Mugwump reformer, wrote the letter exactly as it has been printed when he was the carpet-bag Attorney-General of South Carolina. This man, with no capital save the official posttion which he held, and the opportunities it gave him, wrote to his creature and chum Krmpron, whom he had made Financial Agent of the State, outlining a plan for stealing an entire railroad system, by means of court decrees and the control of the stock held by the State, and of bonding it at \$20,000 a mile and selling the bonds at 85 or 93, at a profit to the Ring of over \$2,000,000. This is what the Herald tries to dispose of by quoting the News and Churier's revised opinion that it was "a legitimate business speculation." Has our esteemed contemporary carefully studied the language of Attorney-General CHAMBER-LAIN's letter? "Do you understand fully the plan of the G. & C. enterprise? It is proposed to buy \$350,000 worth of the G. & C. stock. This, with the \$433,000 of stock held by the State, will give entire control to un. Again: "There is a mint of money in this. or I am a fool." Again: "There is an indefinite verge for expansion of power before us." Suppose that Brother BLAINE, for example, while holding a post of public trust, had written thus to one of his friends in Boston. What would the Herald have had to say concerning his prostitution of office to

private gain? It will not answer. Our sympathy is with the Boston Herald, if it has undertaken in earnest to defend CHAMBERLAIN'S record because he has now become a Mugwump. The contract is a heavy one.

We Thank Subscribers to the Parnell Fund.

The first British Ministry that ever was ust to Ireland having been temporarily expelled from office, and a short truce intervening before the battle for home rule is actively resumed, we shall for a brief while liscontinue our appeals for money contributions to the Irish cause. With the end of the present week THE SUN's endeavor to augment the PARNELL fund will be suspended-only to be more persistently renewed when the next occasion cails. But a few months will pass over before the duty and the privilege of helping GLADSTONE and PARNELL will be once more brought home to us with surpassing fervency and force. Once more we must confront the enemy, but this time they will be ours.

No one has seen, without a thrill of reverence and gratitude, the instant and generous responses of Ireland's well wishers to the apneals for aid which, to the glory of our country, have been made not only by THE SUN but by every conspicuous representative of the American press. It has been, indeed, memorable spectacle-this unanimity of sympathy and of zealous cooperation. For the part taken in the noble rivalship of generosity by the readers of THE SUN we honor them and thank them. When we recall the suddenness of the demand for succor and the shortness of the time afforded for exertion, we can but view the range and the amount of the subscriptions recorded in our columns with amazement and with pride. It is less than six weeks since we abruptly sounded the rappel and called upon our friends a second time to testify the depth of their devotion to a cause no longer Ireland's alone, but that of every lover of self-government.

It was on the 7th of last month that the Home Rule bill framed by GLADSTONE and approved of by PARNELL, was beaten in the House of Commons. For a few days after that reverse it was doubtful whether the appeal to the electors would be made forthwith or be deferred till autumn, when on some accounts it seemed likely that a larger home rule vote might be cast. But for reasons that seemed urgent, chief of which was the advanced age of the Premier, the British and the Irish supporters of GLADSTONE advised an immediate challenge to the ballot box, and notice of a speedy dissolution was accordingly given. On the very day after this decision of the home rule Cabinet was known on this side of the ocean THE SUN foretold the heat and tension of the fight impending at the polls, and pressed upon its readers the necessity of losing not a moment in confirming the faith and strengthening the hands of the Irish Nationalist party. To issue such a warning was the duty of every honest servant of the people; all the credit of heeding it belongs to the citizens, native and adopted, to the poor men and the rich men, whose names are blazoned on that roll of Ireland's benefactors which has shed such lustre on our

columns. As wonderful as it is beneficent is the work that our readers have accomplished. Although less than three weeks were allowed them after our call for aid went forth before the elections for a new House of Commons were upon them-and although, as we have said, not more than six weeks will have intervened between the reopening and the closing of our subscription list-nearly ten thousand readers of THE SUN have added nearly twenty thousand dollars to the fund collected for PARNELL.

Our friends have reason to be satisfied with their hard work and with the fruits of it. Six months before they had done well, but this time they have done better, for they saw that the emergency was great. One struggle more is still to come, and, when at an hour not distant we shall again invoke their zeal, they will rise to heights of ardor and self-sacrifice which even yet have not been reached.

The truth about the vote in the House of Representatives on the Monnison resolution is told by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, as follows:

"There were fifty-one Republicans from Wester States who voted with the Democrate, including every Republican vote, except six, from the West. Two other members were paired who would have voted against the resolution, and seven were paired merely as partisans so that it is not known how they would have voted. Un doubtedly some would have supported the amendment if present; but the actual vote stood 51 to 6. In other words, more Republican votes from the West were east for the resolution than Democratic votes, though the Democrats from that section were unanimous-forty-one i

favor of the resolution and not one against it." And yet the Tribune, in common with other Eastern Republican papers, talks in its editorials about the Moranson resolution as if it had been passed by Democratic votes exclusively.

No doubt it seems hard to Mr. DANIEL H CHAMBERLAIN, the Mugwump, that he cannot change the record of his ten years in South Carolina as easily as he has changed his associntes, his party, his garb, and even the expression of his face and the tone of his voice.

The Secretary of the National Board of harities and Correction estimates that "there are now 44,000 persons of defective intellect in the United States." There are probably many more than that. It is impossible to get the exact statistics of mental abnormality.

Two things, however, have been definitely

scertained. There is in the United States on'y one hebetudinous crank. His name is Cowaks, and he lives in Cleveland, Ohio. There is in the United States only one perfect example of true megalomania, the chronic delusion of surpassing greatness. His name is Godkin, and he lives in New York city-or, as he would put it in his megalomaniac way, New York city is situated near and around him.

Tuesday, July 20, 1886, was a red letter day in the career of Our Own Evants, and the Empire State was never prouder of him than it is now. On that day the junior Senator from New York vindicated his ancient reputation as an orator, confirmed the hopes of those who have been waiting patiently for some manifestation of his traditional powers, and established himself as head and shoulders above any other Senator in the mastery of ponderous and colossal prose architecture. Here is a single sentence from Evants's great speech on oleomargarine:

"The bill was long its title gave it the appearance of an interference by fraudulent simulation and deception in the uses which were to be condemned and suppressed. the clauses favored that construction, and the views thouk of it were that if it could be construed—and I thought it might be construed—as limiting in all its severest clauses and most exhaustive methods to the extirpation of the fraudulent simulation, however right ous and pungent the measures of the Legislature might be, it was constitutional; that no court could impose a limit to the magnitude or the reach of its methods to extirpate the simulated and fraudulent sales and cor ruption of the market; but if the court must come to the opinion that a certain section of that bill was meant to be, and should be continued as, a proscription and suppression of the manufacture of picomargarine, in its own name an unwholesome product, and put on the market in that name, it was unconstitutional, and the court arriving at the conclusion that the construction I had sought to give to a statute which had passed, what every lawyer should choose to give possible interpretation, was constitutional, but I so limited that construction as in itself, upon the conclusive proposition that it was a proscription, and, that thus it was subject to the denunciation of the provis This beats the record. Two hundred and

thirty-one words between period and period! Two hundred and thirty-one nouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, verbs, and other parts of speech by actual count, all embraced in a single immense scheme of syntactical construction, flowing easily and uninterruptedly from the orator's wonderful mouth, without break of breath, without healtation, stertoration, sternutation, or other sign of physical distress, punctuated only by the rhythmic rise and fall of Our Own Evants's index finger, charming and holding the attention of the astonished Senate, while the members of that body gradually gave up all effort to discover what the crator meant, whether was for butter or for wheel grease, whether he wanted oleomargarine stained blue or was in favor of imposing a tax of two cents a pound on cosmic star dust, and abandoned themselves to the purely sen suous enjoyment of watching his chin work with steady and churn-like motion, and of listening with fascinated ears to the roar of the Ningara torrent as the unabridged lexicon issued forth in full volume from the damming confines of his slender chest, until their heads seemed to swim and their brains to float on the mysterious tide of eloquence away from the practical questions then under consideration into a region of infinite, everlasting, indescribof the universe, as DANIEL PRATT would saysuch was the effect of the speech in which Our Own Evants, for the first time since he entered the Senate, did adequate justice to his unexampled and unrivated nowers. Bully for Evants! if we may be allowed to use

The attempt to throw upon Mr. RANNEY the responsibility for dodging a discussion of the Pan-Electric scandal in the House this session is not borne out by the facts. It was not Mr. RANNEY who hung up the several reports

of the investigating committee so that they could be brought before the House for action only by unanimous consent.

Why Assistant Secretary Smith Resigned. WASHINGTON, July 20.-A great many false rumors regarding the retirement of Assistant Secretary William E. Smith from the Treasury Department have

been set affoat. The following paragraph from the Hos Just before Smith resigned, a number of New York and Hoston civil service reformers, including Richard II. Dung of Hoston, Silas iturt and William Potts of New York—the latter the secretary of the Civil Service Association—called upon the President and demanded that a latt be called in the way Smith was conducting the business of his office. The President sent for Smith and cold him he would have to take another tack, to which he replied he would rather resign than change front on that question. He was given to understand then that his resignation would be accepted, and it was sent without delay.

The facts are as follows: Neither Mr. R. H. Dana nor Mr. Burt nor Mr. Potts ever said a word to the President regarding Mr. Smith's management of his office. Mr. Burt came here on Naval Office business, and the others on other matters. The President never found any fault with Mr. Smith's administration. On the con trary he held him in high esteem as an officer and s gentleman. He never said a word to Mr. Smith about resigning until the latter called on him one day and in-formed him that he (dmith) had been offered the office of Solicitor for the St. Paul, Minnespolis and Manitobs Railroad Company at a salary more than double that paid him by the Government, Mr. Emith asked Mr. Cieveland's advice about accepting the offer, and the President replied in substance that Mr. Smith was a roung man, and that the public service probably did not then held, but he would not urge him to remain to his own detriment. Mr. Smith considered the matter i little time, and then told the President he had decided to accepted his resignation with regret, but told him he ould not blame him for going.

Mr South called at the White House vesturday and paid a farewell visit, and mutual regrets were expressed at parting. Mr. Smith says he shall stay out of politics until he has made a fortune.

Garland Ought to be Put Out. From the Boston Herald.

We believe that Mr. Garland has shown himself to be unfit to hold an office of trust and emolument and that he ought to be put out if he does not go out

No Immediate Change to the Treasury. From the Baltimore American.

President Cleveland said yesterday to a wellknown official that Secretary Manning had improved so much in health since his vacation that, if nothing of curs between this and the end of his vacation. Secretar Manning will return to the Treasury Department a occupy the Secretaryship until the end of the present Administration. So positive was the President in his statement that the prospect of a change in the Treasury

A False Alarm In the White House. From the Chicago Telbune. "Dan," said the President, "you may not

believe it, but Frank is hopping mad."
"What!" asked Mr. Lamont, "the honeymoon not yet over, and quarreiling? This is sorrowful." And the secretary twisted up his mouth until belooked as though he had been taking pills. "What in the name of sense is the matter with you Dan, talking about honeymoons, 4c.? What has that to do with the Postmastership of South Chicago?"

" And you didn't mean your wife !" "What has my wife to de with Frank Lawler! I am stonished at you, Dan. We will now proceed to draw up another pension veto.

From the Toronto Globe. In this country we feel it a serious grievance that our cities are used as a place of refuge by acoun-drais who have deliberately swindled those who have trusted in them or the institutions in which they held

Canadian Opinion on the Extradition Treaty.

Difficult Engineering. From the Philaselphia Ledger, Selling a 1,000-franc bond for 150 and paying nterest on the whole thousand is but another sign tha the financial bottom is out of the Panama Canal.

An Opening for a Journalist. WANTED .- A competent sporting reporter, family far with the technical details of pugilism, may apply at the office of the Congressional Record, Washington, D. C.

One feature of the Albany celebration is the appearance of an illustrated newspaper, edited by Myron A. Cooney and James H. Manning. It contains letters from the five living Governors of the State, and it is re plete with wit and numer.

THE ARKANSAS WHEELERS.

rantzation of the Southwest that Poll-

St. Louis, July 22 .- A shrewdold politician of the old school said the other day that he did not know but what there would be a revival of the Democrat-Republican party throughout the Mississippi valley. "That was the old name of the Democratic party," said he. Now, if any one who knows a thing about polities travels through the Mississippi valley he cannot fail to be struck with two remarkable facts. One is that a very large number of Republicans are restive, and could be easily persuaded, under certain direumstances, to break away from party lines. The old war cry does not stir them up any longer, but there are certain things being done and other things left undone which are stirring them up, and rather threateningly in Iowa, Kansas, and Illinois. On the other hand, it is useless to deny that in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas there are many Democrats who are feeling the same way, and the curious thing is that both Republicans and Democrats are coming together on a common ground."

We had been speaking of the Arkansas Wheelers, something about which almost nothing is known in the East. Yet it is an organiza tion that caused the teeth of the Democratic leaders who compare votes in the lobby of the Capitol Hotel in Little Rock to chatter very hard a few weeks ago. It did not have a mushroom growth, though it suddenly appeared to the politician as a thing to take notice of. That they did not regard it as a fungus is apparent from the means they took to beat it. In this they succeeded temporarily, apparently. We spall know better when the votes at the next election in Arkansas are counted. The Arkansas Wheel is an organization that suggests the Grangers of a few years ago, only it has steered clear of the weaknesses of that order. Its purposes are similar to some of those which the Knights of Labor recently urged Congress to adopt. It opposes and grants and subsidies, and wants immediate

order. Its purposes are similar to some of those which the Knights of Labor recently urged Congress to adopt. It opposes land grants and subsidies, and wants immediate and aggressive action on the part of Congress to preserve the public land that remains for actual settlers. It wants the forests at the head waters of navigable streams preserved. It wants some remedy applied to prevent further use of corporate interestin securing legislative enactments, and it wants both in State and nation stringent laws ressed, and emphatic public opinion to back these laws, whereby corporations shall be restrained from exercising any powers except those unmistakably granted in charters, it seeks tarif revision, but rather on the Randall than the Morrison plan, it demands that the greatest sliver-producing country in the world shall not despise and repudiate its natural currency, and it demands that hundreds of millions of dollars shall not be locked up it the Treasury idle in times like these.

Such is the Arkansas Agricultural Wheel, When the organization was started is doubtful, but it has been getting its grip on the teopie of that State to an extent that has narmed the politicians, and which led the Wheelers a few weeks ago to come out from their parties, meet in Convention, and nominate a State ticket. As yet it is mainly an organization of farmers, It could scarceiv be anything elso in Arkansas and have any following. Though the people of Arkansas are beginning to learn that they possess one of the richest mining, timber, and water power States, yet so far cotton and grain are its main products. Into the organization were swept, it is thought, fully ninety per cent. of the white Republicans, and what percentage of the Domocrats is not known. Still, it was a large enough number to set the cunning politicians had caused them to nominate for State officers had congress districts as possible. In this they will have the heip of the lepublicans and the Knights of Labor. It makes the politicians had caused them to nominate for

as seriously to threaten, if it grows the dominance of the Democratic party, strange as that may seem. It is asserted that there are more Prohibitionists in the Lone Star State than there are in Maine, and that a majority of them are ready this year to come out from their party and vote the no-liquor ticket. And just here it occurs that on his recent trip through the Southwest Stephen B Eikins sought eageriy all the information on this point that men had to give him. There is a very strong prohihad to give him. There is a very strong prohi-bition feeling in Arkanses and in some parts of Missouri, and it is said that nine out of every ten of these people are also either Wheelers or Knights. The Knights, while they do not ex-press any opinion upon the liquor question as a matter for political action, practise temperand to give him. There is a very strong pro

ance, or at least promise so to do when joining the order.

There is no doubt that this movement in these Democratic States is due at this time very largely to profound dissatisfaction with the present Administration on account of its antistiver attitude, and to some disappointment that the House has not more freely lived up to the promises of the Chicago platform with respect to economy and reform. The civil service delusion deludes few in this great Southwestern country, but one hears overywhere expressions of sorrow that the President seems to think that it is the chief and most popular business of his office to carry out. Another thing: It Mr. Morrison and Mr. Carlisle were as accurate in their judgment of what these people want in the way of tariff reform as they were in voicing their wish that the surplus be paid out and the debt reduced threely, they would change their free trade time. Nine out of ten of these people stand with Randall in favor of abolishing the internative ment of the tariff, and not for a horizontal reduction. People in the East do not realize the overwhelming set of publicopinion throughout the entire Mississippi valley in favor of the principle embodied in the Myrrison resolution reducing the surplus. It would have been political suicide for any man in this country to have voted against that, Republican or Democrate, except those who represent certain wealthy city districts. If the resolution passes the Senate and is vatored by the President, his friends will have no small task to placate these people. the order.
There is no doubt that this movement in these

Mellonn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I admire

the stand which you are making against the folly of baptizing girls by outlandish names. But will you be good enough to give me the name of the Latin author and his work, prose or verse, where Mellona is to be found as the name of a woman?

So far as we are aware, the name Mellopa does not appear in any Latin author of the classical period, but we find it given by St. Augustine in his De Civitate Dei, iv., 34, as the name of the divinity who was supposed to protect honey. The same goddess is referred to by another early Christian writer, Arnobius, iv.. 131, under the name of Mellonia.

An Honest Man.

To the Entron or The Sus-Sir: I notice In This SUN an article commending to the people of the Seventh district Col. F. A. Conkling as a suitable person to represent them in the next Congress. The Democrats of Suffolk county have little apparent interest in the representation of that district, but we are not unmind representation of that district, but we are not unmind-ful how much an houses, efficient, and experienced col-league can strengthen the hand of our youthful but able, industrious, and faithful representative.

I have known Col. Conking long and well. His career as a legislator in Albair, a Compression of Weshington, and in the distinguished position of a priselection has marked blin as a patriot, a schular, a positival economist, an advorate of all measures tond into to promote public good and to lighten the burdons of later, and, showe mil, as that "noblest work of tud-an housest men." an hone-timen."
We half with pleasure your commendation, and hope
the people of the Seventh district will be so fortunate as
to accure his consent to accept a seat in the next House
of Representatives.
J. Lawrence Smith
American Baseca, L. I., July 20.

A Way to Sleep Well, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Onlone

inhaled cause sleep, rost, and repose. The soldler on his march and the exhausted from worker get great strength from eating the capon. The a fresh onlyn around the neck and terms at the make its of a thorough, and you seems somnt seem from its natural youngalous. It will be no act of burnanity to the resties, nervous, DANIEL R. CLYMER, ex Mayor of Reading, Pa.

Ains, It is Wicked!

From the Courier-Journal.

This is a very wicked world, is it not?

REMOVALS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE. No Evidence in the Records to Sustain the Charges Against Collector Hedden.

WASHINGTON, July 22.- The Civil Service Commissioners have completed their examinations of the reports received from the local Board of the New York Custom House, and find that there is no evidence in the official records to sustain the charges against Collector Hedden. The Commission called for a statement of the number of discharges and appoint ments to places coming under the civil service rules from the time Collector Hedden assumed his duties until the 1st of July. They had no right to call for the reasons why discharges have been made, but required reports showing how the appointing power had been exercised.

These reports show that instead of making over two hundred removals of Republicans and a similar number of Democratic appointments there have been only eighty-nine, and the Collector reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that the removals were made to improve the efficiency of the service; that indolont and incompetent men have been dropped to make places for others who are more efficient. The Commission has received no compisint from those who were discharged, and has therefore no excuse for questioning the Collector's motives.

motives.

It is shown that the eighty-nine appointments, with the exception of three or four superintendents, were made in compliance with the Civil Service law and the rules of the Compliance perintendents, were made in compliance with the Civil Service law and the rules of the Commission. In each case four names of eligible candidates were furnished to the Collector by the Republican Chairman, Comstock, of the local Board, and every one of them had been examined and graded by Republican Boards. In twenty-nine cases the Collector selected for appointment the man who stood No. I in the group of four presented to him. In twenty cases he selected the men who stood second, in fourteen cases the men who stood third, and in twenty-six cases the men who stood stood last. In each instances a Domocrat may have been selected, as the Collector had the right to choose any one of the four candidates whose names were submitted to him, and the general average would allow of at least one Democrat in every group. It is not a violation of the rules for the Collector to inquire into the antecedents of the candidates from whom he is permitted to choose. He has the right to do that, and probably took pains to do it. No men have been appointed, however, who have not passed an examination and been graded higher than 65.

THE WEIL AND LA ABRA CLAIMS. Ex-Sonator McDonald Saves the Latter from Being Sent to the Courts.

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- The action of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day shows that the claimants for the award of the Mexican Commission to the La Abra Mining Company were wise in sending out to Indiana for Uncle Joe McDonald to look after that case for them. The Senate Committee on Foreigh Relations has reported in favor of sending both the Weil and La Abra cases to the courts. The two are almost identical, and have always been classed together. The Weil claim is for some cotton belonging to an American citizen seized by the Mexican authorities. The La Abra claim is for a sliver mine from which the American owners were driven away during a revolution and their plant destroyed. After paying about half the award in both cases the Mexican Government discovered evidence to show that both claims are frauducent. The evidence has been examined by two successive Administrations and by committees of both Houses of Congress. To neglect to recover and repay to Mexico the million of dollars or so she has already paid on these awards Mr. Bayard and Mr. Frelinghuysen said would be a national dishonor. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations endorse that statement. The Senate, in executive seasion, lacked only four of a two-thirds majority on the same question. The committee has since reported bills which require only a majority vote to bass, sending both the Weil and the La Abra cases to the courts and directing the Atterney-General to bring suit to recover the money already paid.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs voted to-day to send the Weil case to the courts, but refused to include the La Abra claim with it. This is because Uncle Joe McDonald is attorney or lobbyist for the La Abra claimants, He has been working all winter to prevent any action being taken, and went home two weeks ago supposing that his campaign was ended for the session. The vory day he left, Secretary Bayard stirred up Mespressin charge as a sub-committee, and they decided to report favorably on both claims. Uncle Joe had hardly reached Indianapolis when he received a despatch to come to Washington at once. It was given out that he was wanted to take a seat in the Cabinet, but, it was the La Abra claimants who sent for him and after some hard work he has succeived a despatch to come to Washington at once. It was given out that he was wanted to take a seat in the Cabinet, but, it was the La Abra claimants who sent for him and after some hard work he has succeived a despatch to come to Washington at once. It was given out that he was wanted to take a seat in the Cabinet, but, it was the La Abra claimants is for a silver mine from which the American owners were driven away during a ravolu-

VERMONT'S DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. 8, B. Shurillif Nominated for Governor-Tho Administration Commended.

MONTPELIER, July 22 .- The attendance at the Democratic State Convention, which met here this morning, was unpreced this fact, and expressed pleasure at having at last the honor of calling a State Convention to order when the Democratic party was in the ascendant in the nation. The large accession of young men he looked upon as an augury for the permanence of Democratic control of national affairs. Clarence H. Pitkin of Berlin national affairs. Clarence H. Pitkin of Berlin was chosen Chairman, and made a brief address, speaking highly of the present national Administration. He spoke foreibly in support of President Cleveland, and predicted the future success of the party for a long series of years. S. B. Shurtliff of Montpelier and P. M. Meidon of flutland were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively by a unanimous vote. Thomas H. Chubb of Thetford was nominated for Treasurer. W. Rider of Bristol for Secretary of State, and J. A. Wilder of Windsor for Auditor, all unanimously.

Ricier of Pristol for Secretary of State, and J. A. Wilder of Windsor for Auditor, all unanimously.

The platform adopted expresses satisfaction with the Administration of President Cleveland, his firm adherence to the Constitution and laws of the country, his seccing conscientions and efficient servants for the separall faithfulness in preventing wrong legislation, in seccing conscientions and efficient servants for the special gathered and internal property and the firm of the second servants for the special gathered and servants for the special gathered and shall and texceed the needs of the Government economically administered, and shall fail more heavily on the luxuries and more lightly on the necessaries of life demands protection for the dairy and other interests of the State by laws preventing the adulteration of food, and the sale of elements preventing the adulteration of food, and the sale of elements such as a second servant of the sale of the sale of elements such as a second servant of the sale of A resolution strongly commendatory of the efforts of Gladstone and Parnell to secure home rule for Ireland was also adonted.

The Ten Commundments for Officebolders. Shun, as you would the jaws of Orcus,

ard meeting, primary, and caucus.

11. If you're a Democrat, don't show it, And never let the President know it. 111.

Unless you court a swift suspension, Never be seen at a convention. IV. Work not on a campaign committee, You might be kicked out without pity

y. Solicit not campaign subscriptions. For fear Reform should have conniptions Better not vote; it is officious,

And might be reckoned as peralcious VII. Re neutral; tremble in your shoes, if Your partisanship's at all obtrusive.

VIII Talk not of politics; some Murwump cad'il Denounce you as a foe of fiddle faddle. TX.

Praise sham reform; what if it is a sham ? Is Might be pernicious should you freely damn it. Above all, strive for a complete passivity.

Or you'll be bounced for permicious activity. Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of naws, or mirror f contemporary history as Tas Wessly SUS. Si a Year. DOMINIE VAN DEN BROCK'S TEETH.

He Knocks Down a Parishioner and Bites &

The Rev. Johannes Van den Brock, pastor of the Holland Reformed Church of Paterson, and a member of his church named John Hartman had a fight on Wednesday evening in which the dominie bit a piece of flesh as big as a silver dollar out of Hartman's hand. A number of Hollanders in Paterson who leaned to-ward the Armenian faith, and who had secoded from a regular Reformed church and established a church of their own, sent to Holland three months ago for a pastor. Mr. Van den Brock of Amsterdam responded to the call. The new congregation advanced the money for himself and family to come over, and made other contributions aggregating \$1,000. Since he has been here several letters and one cable-

he has been here several letters and one cablegram have been received making charges
against him. Recently a scandal was produced
by the pastor's visits to a widow in Mulberry
street, and for two or three days he was watched
by different members of his congregation. Mr.
Hartman was one of those who, it is said, discovered the pastor sitting on the floor of the
widow's basement. All Mr. Hartman is said to
have said on that occasion was:

"So you are here."

Then he left.

On Wednesday night the dominie met Mr.
Hartman in Mr. Hartman's shoe store, and began to upbraid him for interfering with his
affairs. Mr. Hartman ordered the pastor out of
the shop, but instead of going the pastor hauled
off and struck Mr. Hartman a blow that
knecked him over. Mr. Hartman immod up
and the two clinched. For a long time they
fought, the dominie using his teeth as well as
his fasts. The fight was not stopped until some
noighbors interfered. Everything in the place
was upper interfered. Hartman says he intends to have the dominie arrested for assault
and to bring other charges against him.

MOSS PICKERS AT WAR.

Sangulanry Fight Between Whites and

NEW ORLEANS, July 22 .- The war on Bayou Boutte, in St. Martin parish, between rival moss pickers, is still waging. The quarrel originated in a difference between the white man Mills and the negro Randall as to the right of the latter to gather green moss in the bayou. The Mills party numbers thirteen halfbreed negroes and whites. The Randall party. which attempted to serve the warrant on Mills, was composed altogether of negroes. The fight on the bayou was more serious than first reported, for, besides the loss on the side first reported, for, besides the loss on the side of the deputy sheriff's party—one killed, one fatally and another seriously wounded—the Mills party lost one killed and one wounded.

The deputy sheriff, with a party of twelve colored men, started to the bayou to arrest Mills. They divided into two bodies, one of which approached the house where Mills and his friends were concealed by water and the other by land. As the boat rowad up the bayou a volley was fired which killed one and wounded the other two men in it. The land force immediately came up and opened fire on the house, whereupon the Mills party fied into the swamp.

In the house was found a number of rifles and tiples and a large supply of ammunition.

the swamp.

In the house was found a number of rifles and pistois and a large supply of ammunition. The fight was renewed yesterday, but with what result is not known, as the country in which it occurred is a will one, visited by only a few swampers and moes gatherers.

The Parson Steed on One Side of the Stream

ROCKINGHAM C. H., N. C., July 22 .- The high water throughout North Carolina were the cause of a romantic marriage in Rockingham county yesterday. Mr. James Madison Stout and Miss Polly Mickle, one of the most beautiful young ladies in this county, started to get married. They were accompanied by a small wedding party. When they reached Jones Creek they found that the water was so high that they could not cross. They were going to the parson's on the other side.

"Til swim across." said Tony Bush, the groom's best man, "and bring the preacher to the other bank, and he can marry you from there."

He soon had Parson Hazlett on the opposite shore. He gave him Jim's license and told him Join hands, my friends," shouted the par-son, and from across the stream he made ther men and wife.

Three cheers for the American eagle!" cried the groom, as he swung his lat in the air.

"Parson, here's to the weather and here's to the tide, and here's a kies to my bonny bride!

Tony, hand the parson that five-dollar bill, and be on hand to-night to the frolic at Mamms Stout's."

be on hand to-night to the parson, "God bless you both!" cried the parson, cheerly, waving one hand and stuffing the money in his trousers' pocket with the other

Elevated and Country Station Men. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Col the Pennsylvania, where the men have longer hours, as he says, and less pay, he presumed too much on the ignorance of the general public. The Pennsylvania station men are, in a sense, on duty from to o'clock (not Chairman Atking referred in hanny terms to are subject to call to the station between those hours are subject to call to the station between those hours. Men may come to them two or three times a day to deliver or take away freight; anywhere from four to six or even eight passenger trains atop there during the day, and the station man must devote half an hour to each. The rest of the time he spends in the garden behind the same little cottage which he occupies handy by the deiot, or in sitting on a flour barrels. It evillars greerly dismissing the political situation. With his take pointive life he saves money and becomes a man of importance in the community. In he to be compared with the men who sit bereided on stools for twelve hours aday, selling tickets for trains on from one to five minutes headway; cating with one hand at ment hours, while making change with the other, tanding no end call the station of the committee of the compared with money to barely support their adults in a four-room apariment in a cheap tenement?

Country Trace Walker.

Fighting a Coney Island Raticond. The Prospect Park and Coney Island Rail road Company is building a switch on its road near King's Highway. On Wednesday morning Chief of Police McKane stopped the work, and ordered a poss of police to see that work was not resumed. The watch was kept up all night. Yesterday morning the railroad company got an injunction from Justice Cullen precompany got an injunction from Justice Cullen pre-venting Mr. McKaue from interfering, and at noon the men returned to work. At 2 o'clock Chief McKane, Cant. John T. Himman, and twenty policemen again appeared and placed the men under arrest. McKane said to Mr. Schemechorn, the superintendent of the road, that he (McKane) was not accing, but that Himman and the police were acting under instructions from a Highway Commissioner. The men were taken to Police Headquarters, where hall was turnished. Mr. Schemer-horn said that the work would be resumed soon.

They Will March to Peckskill.

As a practical test of physical endurance, Company B of the Twenty-second Regiment will leave their armory this afternoon at 4 o'clock in heavy march-ing order and go on foot to the State Camp, Peckekill. They will carry knapsacks, blankets, canteens, and the full heavy equipment, weighting over forty pounds. Younght they expect to camp at Dobb's Perry, and to-morrow at Montrose, three inlies this side of their des-tination. mation. Cast. King and Lieuts. Maidhof and Charlton, with two corporals and sixty men, will make up the company.

Patting Up the Price of Coal.

The New York conference of coal company Presidents met in Frederic A. Potta's office yes-terday and ordered an advance in slove coal, free on teriny and ordered an advance in stove coal, free on board in New York harbor, to 23 50, and grate, egg, and chestnot to \$3.15. The advance is from 15 to 20 cents a ton, and is to take effect inuncilately. All the coal cou-panies were represented in the conference yesterday ex-cept the Pennsylvania Kairoad. Company, and the sales agent of that company signified his winnigness to abide by any decision the conference reached.

The Government's Prisoner.

Victor Kanfried missed going to a police court because his alleged offence, though committed in the United States, was not committed in any State. He is accused of having altered a bill of exchange drawn by the Soutete commune of Paris on Kings & Co. of Washing-ter and the Commune of Paris on Kings & Co. of Washing-arrest in the cate he was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and will be sent to Washington in the custody of a United States Marshal. 897 New Assemblies in a Month.

The last monthly official report of the Knights of Labor, just issued, savs that St7 for all assemblies were formed last month, thicken were forganized, and saven lapsed. Fifty of the St7 are in the Southern States, the greater part of them in teorgia.

His Preference.

From the Arkansas Travetter. Arkansas backwoods school teacher (to boy)— Did you want to some to school? Box — Was t harris' ter cour. Teacher—But you thought it better to get an educa-ion, ed.?

leader-lead you consign it better to get a cause tion, ed.?

Boy - India't think or nuff uvit ter but me.

Boy - India't think or nuff uvit ter but me.

Boy - India't think or nuff uvit ter but me.

Boy - Wall, dad he said i had ter plow ther new groun's with or built tongue ur go ter school, it didn't matter a bisme which, so i come ter school, it didn't matter a bisme which, so i come ter school, it didn't matter a few falls.

Teacher-How do you like it as far as you've got?

Boy - Ain's dead in love with it,
Tractior-liers, take this book, now, and let me teach you your letters.

Boy - Ain's you no letters. Sis is ther only one on ther place that gits any letters.

Toughter-liers in that you must learn the alphabet.

Boy (contemptionally)—what, all them marks?

Teacher-les.

Taugher-I mean that you must learn the alphabet.
Boy (contemptuously)—Whut, all them marks !
Teacher-Yes.
Boy (taking up his hat)—Wall, or good by. I'd rather
rassis with ther buil tongue.